#### COMBINING THE RAILWAYS

The Plan Whereby Owners of Western Lines Hope to Prevent Rate Wars.

It Looks Like a "Trust," but as This Is an Objectionable Name, It Will Probably Be Called a "Clearing-House."

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 .- The Times says: "A conference held at the Windsor Hotel last night had to do directly with the proposed big railway trust, information concerning which was published in the Times nearly a week ago. At last night's meeting Mr. Russell Sage, representing the Gould interests, met directors of the Rock Island and Atchison companies. Mr. Sage later said that there was little doubt about the successful carrying out of the scheme. It was practicable, and had the indorsement of a good many influential and experienced railway managers. It was not the plan of one man, but was made up from suggestions proposed by at least a dozen railway magnates. It would work. In this opinion, said Mr. Sage, every practical railway manager who has been consulted agrees. The financial powers back of the railways, added Mr. Sage, are even more ardent in their espousal of the project than are many managers. Mr. Sage insists that the carrying out of the trust scheme will insure permanent peace in railroad circles, prevent all rate wars, keep up dividends and make investments safe. Mr. Sage does not like the term 'trust.' It is an offensive title and some other name should be used by the public. President Strong, of the Atchison, is quoted as committed to the scheme. Some essential parts of the plan are of his pro-

"Messrs. James and Jesse Seligman, to whom credit is largely due for the settlement of differences in the Southwestern railway field, are confident that the proposed clearing-house plan will work satisfactorily. Mr. Jay Gould holds the same opinion. Before the plan was completed Mr. Gould personally revised every paragraph of it, and he has gone to work with energy to induce other railroad managers to give adhesion to the scheme. Yesterday he spent over an hour in conference on this subject, at the Windsor Hotel, with President R. R. Cable, of the Rock Island. Mr. Gould says unhesitatingly, that in his epinion the plan proposed will eventually be accepted by ail the roads of the country. So far, his friends explain, no serious snags have been

Scope of the Organization.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 .- It was ascertained here, to-day, that the plan, which has been made public, of forming a huge railroad combination to embrace all the territory west of Chicago and St. Louis, with a clearing-house for competitive business and a commission of presidents to control rates, is, after all, only one of the plans that was considered at the New York conferences, and is not the one that was formally adopted. The plan that received the most favor, in fact, was a much stronger form of agreement and more severe in its restrictions as to the use of the rate-making power. J. W. Midgley, who was present at the conference in the capacity of an advisor, said to day:

"This plan is one of several that were considered. I am positive that it will not be adopted for the reason that it is not strong enough to answer the purpose for which it was intended. Aside from the arbitration feature, it is but little different from the agreement of the Western Freight Association. This talk about 'trusts' as applied to such an agreement is the sheerest nonsense. The truth is that the railroads have become desperate at the prevailing condition of affairs. Something must be done or they will be driven to the wall. The meeting at New York represented the financial interests of these roads. It was composed of men who own the property, and who believe it should yield some returns. They were determined if possible to save the railroads from bankruptey. The interstate law prohibits pooling arrangements, and of course, it was necessary to devise some other means of checking the demoralizalion." Mr. Midgley said if the present conditions, which were in the main attributable to the operation of the interstate law, should continue two years longer, there would not be a solvent railroad west of Chicago. When asked if there was any movement on foot to petition Congress for a repeal of the act, he said: "No such movement has taken shape as yet, and no appeal will be made to the present Congress. It is not regarded as the most favorable time to present such a measure, between two administrations." The projectors of the new scheme for the maintenance of rates, Mr. Midgeley said, were agreed upon one point, and that was that the subordinate officers of the railroads be deprived of rate-making power, and that any assumption of this power must be punished by dismissal. Before the plan was completed it was submitted to the presidents of some of the important Western lines. Favorable replies have been returned by the presidents of the Union Pacific, the Stickney system and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, while President Cable, of the Rock Island. has gone to New York to personally express his views on the subject.

President Marvin Hughitt, of the Chicago & Northwestern, was to-day asked if he was favorable to the scheme. He replied: "I know nothing about it, except what I have read in the newspapers. I am not prepared to say anything as to its merits or as to the probability of its | Mrs. Emil Wulschner, Prof. Carl Barus, Prof. adopted. The Chicago & Northwestern has not been represented at any conference, nor has it been consulted on the question of a new agreement. We are at present parties to the agreement of the Western Freight Association, and also to the passenger agreement, and have no present intention of going into any other. We shall certainly not go into any new plan until we have thoroughly considered it."

Vice-president Stone, of the Chicago, Burling-ton & Quincy, said he had paid little attention to the proposed scheme, and as he had not been consulted in regard to it, there was nothing for him to say on the subject.

It seems probable that if the framers of the plan fail to unite all the roads west, northwest and southwest of Chicago, the agreement will go into effect west of the Missouri river, since the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison are all in accord with the movement, and they practically control the territory. Mr. Midgley said he called no meeting to consider the matter, as the proposed plan is not completed.

## Personal, Local and State Notes.

The outside ticket offices and the city freight depots will be closed to-day, and all local freight trains abandoned.

The train officials of the third division of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg road have removed their headquarters from Logansport to Richmond, Ind. The Pennsylvania, the Erie and the Baltimore

& Ohio have come to an agreement that they will maintain rates at points where they come into direct competition. Traffic over the Belt road, yesterday, reached old-time proportions, seventy-four trains, haul-

ing nearly 1,000 cars, passing over the road, and at the yards the deliveries and shipments of live stock were large. The Indiana Midland is becoming quite a feeder for the Bee-line. General Manager

Moore said that yesterday he had thirty-five car-loads of freight to turn over to them at Anderson, providing they would furnish the cars to The Vandalia and the Indianapolis & St. Louis

roads have under consideration an advance of rates on coal from the Clay county mines. They have been so reduced in the last three years that the profit on hauling the business has be-The Nickel-plate management has issued a

notice that its transportation department has assumed control of all New York, Chicago & St. Louis freight cars assigned to the Nickelplate line service, and that they will be looked after by J. M. Daly, car accountant. It is understood that the Drexels have joined

hands with the Pennsylvania people in defeating the South Pennsylvania scheme. The former are said to have secured an interest in the South Pennsylvania, and will exert their influence in preventing the completion of the road.

The following changes on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road are announced to take effect Dec. 1: L. E. Johnson, appointed superintendent of the Chicago division, vice Geo. Alexander, assigned to other duties; E. M. Herr, appointed superintendent of the St. Louis division, vice, L. E. Johnson, transferred; W. W. Nichols, appointed superintendent of telegraph of this company, vice E. M. Herr,

The meeting of general managers of the roads in the Central Traffic Association, called for Friday in Chicago, is looked forward to with a good deal of interest. It is called at the suggestion of Receiver McNulta, for the chief purpose of restoring rates to tariff and taking steps to maintain them. The general impression is that if no agreement is reached, and there are fears that none will be, rates will then become more demoralized than now. It is stated that the | boxes.

Pennsylvania will not be represented, and if this is true it would indicate that that road thinks the trunk lines should first act in the

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road earned in the third week of November \$41,221, an increase over the earnings of the corresponding week in 1887 of \$1,597. The Chicago & Indiana coal road sarned in the third week \$13,-121; increase this year, \$636.

It is reported that a corporation has been formed in the interest of the Pennsylvania road for the establishment of a steamship line between Erie and Duluth. Shipments of anthracite coal to Duluth are becoming enormous, and it is beginning to be a very important distributing point.

Superintendent Bennett, of the eastern division of the Pennsylvania lines, yesterday began moving furniture into his new offices in the Union Station. He will not remove his force from Richmond here until the 15th of next month, and will then bring with him thirty or

A few days ago the Journal stated that there was a movement on foot looking to the consolidation of several lines with the Chesapeake & Onio system, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago being one of the roads to be gathered in. The New York Bulletin of Tuesday last has this to say relative to the report: "It has been reported recently that there is to be a consolidation of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, the Elizabeth. Lexington & Big Sandy and the Kentucky Central railroads with the reorganized Chesapeake & Ohio company. President Dowd, of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, said yesterday that he had not been consulted on the subject. It also came indirectly from Drexel, Morgan & Co. that the chief anxiety to have a union made is on the part of Mr. C. P. Huntington, and that the new interest in Chesapeake & Ohio would not think of a consolidation. Very little of a definite nature can be said of the Kentucky Central's future. It is stated that the C. & O. would not care to control the Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy, now that it has its new river road."

In railroad circles, both East and West, there is a feeling that the interstate commission is not doing the best thing for the roads in recommending a uniform classification. In fact, some take strong grounds against it. One of the opponents says that he thinks the less the interstate commission has to do with the details of the classification the better. The product of one section has nothing in common with the product of another. "I fail to see," he continues, "where the adoption or enforcement of a uniform classification by the interstate commission, that will apply to all sections of the country alike, will remedy any supposed local evil so long as the railroads have the making of the rates. A rate that is fair on cotton in the South, where cotton is hauled by train loads. would not be a fair rate for hauling a bale in the Northwest. What would be a fair rate on wheat in Dakota would not be just in all parts of the country, and what would be a fair rate on lumber in Wisconsin or Minnesota would not be a fair rate in Nebraska or Kansas."

COLLEGE OF MUSIC PROPOSED.

Prof. Howe's Plan for High-Class Instruction of that Kind in This City.

It is proposed by several who lead in musical matters to establish here a college of music on a broad basis. The city is a good center for such an institution and has a quantity of talent that. if concentrated, would become very influential in advancing the science in this and adjoining States. Aside from the regular recitals, concerts and feetivals, one of the fine points of such an institution, with plenty of scholarships, would be the bringing out of talent in families where there never would be the means available to furnish the broad culture necessary to the fullest development of talent and genius. Again, it would create a genuine interest in the work by both the patron and student, the donor of the scholarship would be interested to note the progress of his protege, while the student would strain every nerve to take advantage of his or her chance and to show an appreciation of the benefactor's generosity. Another feature the projector of the college would be pleased to introduce is the distribution of prizes similar to those of the Chicago Musical College, which has become so successful. This has a stimulating effect on students in bringing out of trios, quartets and quintets with plano-forte and strings. Concertos with orchestral accompaniments and like concerted works would be elevating in their

Another probable result would be a concert company which would form a neuclus for a concert and literary bureau. This would represent the college in concert work in various sections of the State.

Prof. Jas. H. Howe, the projector of the institution as has been partially outlined, is a native of Massachusetts, and is from Boston, where he spent many years studying and teaching in one of the largest music schools in the world. This, the New England Conservatory, was organized and is now directed by Dr. Eben Tourjee, well known throughout the country. In 1884 the Professor was invited by Hon. W. C. DePauw to take charge of the school of music at the university which bears his name. Success has followed his labors there for the last four years. By strict attention to duty and with a pleasant word for the enthusiastic or discouraged student or teacher, he has made friends of student and parent, professor and trustee. The Professor is now here, and has received for his proposed institution the indorsement of Mrs. Benj. Harrison, Mrs. Eliza Hendricks, Mrs. John C. New, Mrs. Joseph McDonald, Mrs. T. P. Haughey, Mrs. Isaac P. Gray, Mrs. Caleb S. Denny, Mrs. T. L. Sewall, Mrs. John P. Frenzel, Mrs. S. W. Morgan, Mrs. John W. Ray, Mrs. Frank Blanchard, Mrs. A. M. Robertson, Weegman, Prof. Max Leckner, Prof. Ora Pearson, Mrs. Flora Hunter, Mr. Emil Wulschner, Mr. N. W. Bryant, Miss Anna Wilcox. Prof. Belcher, Miss Ella Nave and Mrs. Leon Bailey. Professor Howe will remain several days, looking after this work.

On the evening of Dec. 4, the 165th recital of the DePauw School of Music, under the direction of Professor Howe, will take place at Roberts Park Church, in which Madame Marita Mattei, soprano; Mrs. John C. New, soprano; Mrs. Leon Bailey, contralto; Miss Rosa Marquis, violin, and A. Schellschmidt will take part.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Remains of a Pioneer Brought from Kansas to Indiana for Burial. There passed through this city, yesterday, en route to Jefferson county, this State, the remains of Ruhamah Wilson, widow of Captain Samuel Wilson, formerly of Madison, long since deceased, and well known to the leading business men of this city forty years ago. Mrs. Wilson went with her sons to to Kansas, three years ago, and settled in Herington, Dickinson county, where she died, Monday last, aged eighty-five years. She of the pioneers of Indiana, emigrating from Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1816, before this was a State. She was well acquainted with many of the old citizens of Indianapolis, among them Mrs. Nowland, I. H. B. Nowland and Sarah T. Bolton, whom she knew when she was a child twelve years of age. Mrs. Wilson's grandfather, Colonel Richard Chenoweth, was one of the first settlers of Louisville, Ky., emigrating to the Falls of the Ohio in 1778. He built the first building in the city, a block-house, or stockaded fort, which was known as Colonel Dick's Fort. Her father, when sixteen years of age. was captured by the Shawnees, twelve miles from Louisville, and taken to the Indian camp of the Standing Stone, on the Maumee river, in Ohio, He escaped from the Indians at Detroit, Mich., then a British military post, the soldiers assisting him. When he returned to his home in Kentucky he was looked on as one arisen from the dead. He afterwards fought under General Jackson, at the battle of New Orleans, and was a member of Captain White's company of Shelby county, Kentucky. Mrs. Wilson will be buried on the Wilson farm, nine miles from Madison, where she spent many years of her

Miss Maggie Carlton. Miss Maggie Carlton died yesterday, about 2 o'clock, at her home on North Pennsylvania street. For years she was one of this city's well-known teachers at the piano. Hundreds of pupils have taken their early instructions from her, and her name has been a household word in many circles. For the past year she has been in failing health, but kept at her work. Only last Saturday she gave three lessons and did not finally go to bed until Monday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, when she became too exhausted to remain up. She was a woman of strong will and this has been her strength for months, as she persevered where others would have given up. She was much loved by her pupils and will be greatly missed by them in her home, and by her many friends.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders

Use Brown's Bronchial Troches .- "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except think better of that which I began thinking well of."--Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Sold only in THE SUPREME COURT DOCKET.

Several Propositions to Relieve It Discussed by Leading Members of the Bar.

A rather simly attended meeting of the mem bers of the bar of the Supreme Court was held in the court-room, in the Capitol building, yesterday afternoon. When it was called to order about twenty lawyers were present, and a few others dropped in before adjournment was had. General John Coburn was selected as chairman, and in stating the object of the meeting gave some entertaining figures as to the present condition of the court. There are now, he said 1,118 on the docket, and 1,067 of them have been submitted. Seven of these cases have been submitted for more than six years, nine of them over five years, fourteen over four years, twenty-seven over three years, seventynine over two years and 529 over one year. Four hundred and twenty-nine have been submitted within the last twelve months. The cases filed in 1887 were 632, and 499 were disposed of that year. In 1888, 632 cases were filed and 496 disposed of. It appeared, therefore, that in 1887 there were 133 more cases filed than were disposed of, and that in 1888, up to the 1st inst., the court fell behind seventy-one additional cases. The General commented on these figures at some length, showing that in addition to the inconvenience sustained by by litigants and lawyers the delays not infrequently resulted in what was substantially a denial of justice.

B. C. Moon, of Kokomo, was, on motion of Judge Scott, appointed secretary, and expressions of opinion were called for by the chair from members present. Judge Hough, of Greenfield, thought the adoption of a constitutional amendment permitting the Legislature to increase the number of Judges on the Supreme Court bench would meet the difficulties in the case. That would permit the appointment of as many judges as were needed at any time to transact the business. With such judges added the work might be divided and brought up to date rapidly. For instance, if four judges were added, the court could be divided into three classes, and one might examine cases in which commercial law was involved, while the others took up real estate and the other branches. There was no necessity for the whole court examining all cases presented. He urged that a decision of he court of last resort would be more satis factory to the litigants than any other, and saw no use for a second appeal. In conclusion he suggested the appointment of a committee to frame measures and to report at a further meet-

Daniel M. Bradbury presented figures showing that it would be a good deal cheaper to give each of the present judges a stenographer than to appoint additional judges or a commis-sion. A. C. Harris said he had once been on a committee which broached the proposition of furnishing stenographers to the Supreme Court judges, and they declined it in advance as useless, stating that the principal business of a judge was to think. Major J. F. Elliot, of Kokomo, argued that the increase of the present number of those now on the bench offered the only final and satisfactory remedy. The plan of a commission had not proven entirely satisfactory, and at best only offered a temporary relief. An pellate court would not answer because the decision of principles of law should be made by the highest court.

Judge Howland thought a larger meeting would be necessary to give any expression of weight, and some discussion took place on this subject, in which Messrs. Bartholomew, Harris, Frank Gavin, of Greensburg, and others took part. Several motions and amendments were offered and voted down, and finally, on motion of Attorney general Michener, a committee of seven was appointed to consider plans and report to a future meeting, to be called by its chairman. The committee was made up as follows: General John Coburn, chairman, Indianapolis; John H. Baker, Goshen; Milton Bell, Kokomo; Judge John S. Stotsenberg, New Albany; Robert C. Bell, Fort Wayne; H. C. Fox, Richmond; David Kumler, Evansville. A further committee on correspondence was subsequently appointed, consisting of A. C. Harris, D. M. Bradbury, W. L. Taylor, ex-Senator McCullough and Judge Howland. On motion the latter committee was instructed to get the views of circuit judges throughout the State, if possible, in time to enable the general committee to report by the middle of next month; and an adjournment was had, the meeting to reconvene at the call of the general committee.

## CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS.

Langstaff Says the Receiver Had No Business to Meddle with the Labor Signal, The evidence in the Labor Signal contempt case was closed yesterday morning, and the argument will be heard by Judge Ritter to-morrow. William Langstaff and John Bodenmiller were on the witness-stand during the forencon, and testified that they continued the publication of the paper against the order of the court because they believed it was the property of the Central Labor Union, and that therefore the receiver had no authority to meddle with the business of the office. While Langstaff was on the stand he was asked if the paper did not support him during the recent campaign in his candidacy for the Legislature. "Yes," replied he, "but I paid for

Has Trouble with Gaynor. Judge Walker is having a deal of trouble with nor procured a divorce some time ago. She was given the custody of the children, and he was directed to pay \$5 per month into court for their support. The Judge had to tell him he would send him to jail before Gaynor made any effort to forward a payment. Yesterday the divorced wife came into court again and complained that the money was not forthcoming. The Judge then directed the sheriff to bring Gaynor before him to-morrow to show cause why he should not be sent to jail for contempt of court.

The Knurrs' Assailants.

The murderous attack on John Knurr and son, saloon keepers on Virginia avenue, was investigated in the Mayor's court yesterday morning. The defendants were Henry Rokemiller, Casey Wundrum and Charles Wiles, and the evidence showed that Rokemiller had fired the shot which took effect in young Knurr's shoulder, and the Mayor bound him over to the grand jury and fixed his boud at \$500. Wiles and Wundrum were released on the charge of attempt to kill, but were held on the charge of assault and battery. They will have a hearing to-

Trial of Louis Tansel.

A number of people from Boone county were in the Criminal Court room, yesterday, as witnesses in the case of Louis Tansel, of that county, who is charged with attempting to murder his brother, Francis Tansel. The case was brought here on a change of venue. Several months ago the brothers, of whom there are three, became engaged in a quarrel and Louis struck Francis over the head with a club, inflicting an injury that came near proving fatal. The case is being heard by a jury.

Short Two Beeves. Dickerson & Steele, stock dealers at the Union Stockyards, have brought suit against the Union Railway Company and the Panhandle company for two hundred dollars' damages on account of loss of stock. The plaintiffs allege that they loaded eighteen head of cattle at the vards for Jersey City, and that when the car reached its destination there were but sixteen

in the car. The plaintiffs are at a loss to know what become of the other two head, and think the defendants should pay for them. Called Her Hard Names, A jury in the Circuit Court yesterday heard the suit of Margaret Douglass against Anthony Hanson for \$5,000 damages on account of alleged slander. Both plaintiff and defendant reside at Bridgeport. Mrs. Douglass alleges, and seeks to prove, that Hanson said she was a rogue and

thief, and that he would have her arrested for

stealing his lumber. The case was submitted to

the jury last evening.

Peter Treeter's Challenge. Peter Treeter, who claims to be the champion wreatler of Indiana, has issued a general challenge to meet any man in the State for a catch-ascatch-can wrestling match. If the challenge is not accepted, he will take George Gayler and make a tour of the State, giving wrestling and boxing exhibitions. He will present any man with 850 whom he cannot defeat.

Waived Examination. George Burris, the colored burglar, arrested while stealing goods from Lilly & Stalnaker's hardware store Tuesday night, waived examination before the Mayor yesterday morning, and

was sent to the grand jury. The police are looking for his confederate, who, he says, is a white man named Moore from St. Louis.

Disposing of Election Cases. The case of Walter Sourbeer, who was arrested on election day by one of the deputy marshals for an alleged violation of election laws, was yesterday continued indefinitely by United States Commissioner Van Buren. The same officer also discharged Joel Lewis, who had been charged with a like offense.

The Defendants Won.

Judge Gresham promptly decided, yesterday, the patent case of Royer against A. A. Russel & Co. in favor of the defendants. He held that the plaintiff had no claim to a patent on the combination of several devices attached to a threshing machine upon which he alleged an in-fringment had been made.

Injunction Against Sullivan. Judge Howe yesterday enjoined John E. Sulliven from extending the addition to his poultryhouse three inches on land owned by the Griffith sisters. By agreement, an old wall which encroaches on the Griffith ground will remain where it is.

The Court Record. SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1-Hon, N. B. Taylor, Judge. State ex rel. T. A. Pickering et al. vs. John O. Moore et al.; on bond. Judgment for plaintiff for \$218.05.

Mary L. vs. James A. Ebberts; divorce, failure to provide. Granted, and plaintiff's name changed to Mary Barr. Minnie O. Snyder (adm'x) vs. Wm. F. Collins; on note and mortgage. Judgment for plaintiff for \$1,155.11, and mortgage foreclosed.

Room 3-Hon. Eli F. Ritter, Judge pro tem. James Eagan et al. vs. Thomas M. Gruelle et al.; contempt. On trial by court. New Suits Filed.

Orvis P. Dickerson et al. vs. Belt Railroad and Stockyards Company; complaint for damages Demand, \$160. John S. Wilson vs. Robert J. Elvin et al.; complaint to foreclose mechanic's lien. Demand. \$1,500.

CIRCUIT COURT. Hon. John V. Ha dley, Judge. Margaret Douglass vs. Anthony Hanson; slander. On trial by jury.

Indiana Creek Grange Stock Association vs. John McNutt; for possession of property. On trial by court. CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon. William Irvin. Judge. State vs. Louis Tansel; attempted murder. On trial by jury.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28. For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-Light local rains or snow, except in extreme southern portion, fair: northerly winds: slightly colder in Indiana and Illinois, stationary temperature in

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28. Bar. | Ther. R. H. Wind. | Weather | Pres 7 A. M... 29.98 34 81 N'wst Clear. ..... 2 P. M... 29.96 40 72 West. Cloudy ..... 7 P. M... 29.97 39 76 West. Cloudy .....

Maximum thermometer, 41; minimum thermome-Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Nov. 28,

Normal.... Mean.... 0.00 Departure from normal.......\*3
Total excess or deficiency since Nov. 1 \*33
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1—915 -0.13\*1.64 -2.16

General Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28-7 P. M. Bar-ome-ter. Exp. Min. Max tat'n Station. 

 New York city...
 29.80
 42
 34
 46
 Cloudy

 Buffalo, N. Y...
 29.88
 36
 32
 36
 T Cloudy

 Phitadelphia, Pa...
 29.84
 42
 38
 46
 Cloudy

 Pittsburg. Pa...
 30.32
 32
 40
 01
 Cloudy

 Washington, D.C.
 29.90
 40
 34
 42
 Cloudy

 Charleston, S. C.
 29.90
 50
 44
 56
 Clear.

 Atlanta, Ga.
 29.98
 42
 32
 54
 Clear.

 

 Washington, D.C.
 29.90
 40
 34
 42
 Cloudy

 Charleston, S. C.
 29.90
 50
 44
 56
 Clear.

 Atlanta, Ga.
 29.98
 42
 32
 54
 Clear.

 Jacksonville, Fla.
 29.96
 54
 44
 64
 Clear.

 Pensacola, Fla.
 30.06
 46
 34
 56
 Clear.

 Montgomery, Ala
 30.04
 44
 34
 52
 Clear.

 Vicksburg, Miss.
 30.10
 46
 36
 52
 Clear.

 New Orleans, La.
 30.10
 52
 40
 56
 Clear.

 Little Rock, Ark.
 30.12
 44
 32
 50
 Clear.

 Galveston, Tex.
 30.12
 56
 48
 Clear.

 San Antonio, Tex
 30.06
 46
 32
 50
 Clear.

 Nashville, Tenn.
 30.00
 42
 30
 48
 Clear.

 38 60 .... Clear. 32 50 .... Clear. 30 48 .... Clear. Nashville, Tenn. 30.06 46 Louisville, Ky.... 29.98 46 Indianapolis, Ind. 29.98 36 Cincinnati, O..... 29.96 38 54 .... Clear. 40 .... Cloudy 40 .... Cloudy Cieveland, O..... 29.96 34 Toledo, O...... 29.96 36 38 .02 Snow. 32 30 40 T Cloudy 32 38 .04 Cloudy 26 36 T Cleudy 34 42 .04 Rain. Marquette, Mich. |30.08| 34 44 .... Cloudy 30 52 .... Cloudy 36 28 30 42 .... 28 34 T Rain. 38 50 .... Clear. Kansas City, Mo. 30.18 34 36 42 .... Cloudy
Fort Sill, Ind. T. 30.20 48 32 54 .... Fair.
Dodge City, Kan. 30.24 36 28 46 .... Clear.
Omaha. Neb .... 30.22 30 28 32 .... Cloudy
North Platte, Neb 30.26 36 24 36 .... Cloudy North Platte, Neb 30.26 36 24 36 ... Cloudy Valentine, Neb ... 32 28 38 ... Cloudy Yankton, D. T. 30.26 28 26 30 ... Cloudy Ft. Sully, D. T. 30.36 26 30 36 T Clear. Bismarck, D. T. 30.36 26 24 34 T Clear. Ft. Buford, D. T. 30.38 24 16 34 ... Clear. P. Arthur's L'd'g 30.10 34 30 38 ... Cloudy Qu'Apelle, N. W. T 30.38 22 10 28 ... Clear. Ft. As'nab'ne, M. T 30.34 26 16 40 ... Clear. Helena, M. T. 30.34 26 16 40 ... Clear. Boise City, I. T. 30.32 38 20 48 ... Clear. Chevenne, W. T. 30.32 26 24 30 T Cloudy Ft. M'Kn'ny, W. T.

T-Trace of precipitation. Note-One inch of

melted snow equals ten inches of snow.

The Way the Democratic Money Went. Marion Chronicle. We are getting tired of hearing Democrats repeat the worn-out story of Republicans buying up Democratic votes here last election. The fact is that the only money circulated that day was by the Democrats, but it got into bad hands and was not used the way it was intended to be. One "worker" who was intrusted with \$50 bet the whole "wad" about 11 o'clock the night before and, of course, lost it. Two hundred dollars was appropriated by the Democrats for each precinct, to be used on the day of the election.

## A REMARKABLE CASE-

The well-known Carlsbad Sprudel Salt produced from the Natural Springs of Carlsbad, better than any of the so-called blood purifying reme-

The cashier of M. Guggenheim's Sons, 96 and 98 Franklin Street, one of the largest import houses in the United States, writes under date of June 30, For years I have suffered from abscesses which always formed on the back of my neck, and had to be cut from time to time to obtain relief. I used all sorts of blood purifiers, but without avail. The sorts of blood purifiers, but without avail. The abscesses would always reappear. I suffered very much pain until my physician advised me to use the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form). I used this for about four weeks, and since that time I have been entirely free from the disease. My complexion cleared, and I have enjoyed good health ever since. I cannot speak too highly of this really valuable remedy, and have recommended it to all my friends, who also speak of its wonderful effects as a laxative. Yours very respectfully, I. MEYERS.

Dr. A. L. A. Toboldt, in a paper read before the Ninth International Medical Congress, speaks of the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder orm), as follows: My experience with the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt Powder in constipation, diseases of the stomach, liver and ki lneys, diabetes, gout, rheumatism, etc., has been such that I may truly say, that no remedy which I have ever used has given me so much pleasure and profit as this particular one.

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